FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE FOREST SERVICE

History Line

To: History Coordinators
Forest Service Personnel

1680

Spring 1983

THIS YEAR IS THE 50th Anniversary of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Celebrations were held in April all over the country, with attention focussed on the national festivities, including a reunion and issuance of a CCC commemorative postage stamp, at Big Meadows in Shenandoah National Park on Skyline Drive in Virginia, just south of Washington, D.C. The first camp, Camp Roosevelt, went into operation on April 17, 1933, in the just-renamed nearby George Washington National Forest, in Fort Valley, the big oval valley within a mountain (Massanutten). General Washington had foreseen this valley as a possible last-ditch redoubt in the War for Independence. The Chief of the Forest Service will participate in a ceremony at the September 20-23 meeting of the National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni in Rhinelander, Wis., on the Nicolet National Forest. The scene above is mess call at Glacier CCC Camp, Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington State, September 16, 1933. (Photo by R. L. Fromme, Assistant Forest Supervisor)

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EXPERIMENT STATION

Washington Office History Projects

Radio for the Fireline by Gary Gray—issued last spring, distributed to field offices and retirees; copies still available on request.
Fire in America by Steve Pyne -- most comprehensive, philosophical and technically complete review of wildfire ever written. Done under a cooperative agreement with the History Section and issued last summer by Princeton University Press; distributed to field offices and affected agencies, copies available from Princeton.
The Forest Service Timber Appraisal System: A Historical Perspective by Al Wiener -- only thorough analysis ever written; distributed to field offices and affected agencies; some copies still available.
Mountaineers and Rangers: A History of Federal Forest Management in the Southern Appalachians by Shelley Smith Mastran and Nancy Lowerre -- a detailed documented report; now being printed for distributed to the field; copies available to parties with direct interest and ties in the area.
A History of Range Management in the Forest Service by William Rowley --final manuscript revisions and editing being done; to be distributed to field offices and related agencies when published late in 1983 or early in 1984.
A History of Timber Management in the Forest Service by Gary Gray and David Clary — First draft is in; publication planned late in 1984 or early in 1985.
A History of State and Private Forestry in the Forest Service by William Robbins -- First draft is in; publication planned late in 1984 or early in 1985.
A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps by Pacific Crest Research — writing in progress; publication planned in Spring of 1984.
A History of the Intermountain Region of the Forest Service -- writing contract to be let in Spring of 1983; publication planned late in 1985 or early in 1986.
A History of the Youth Conservation Corps, by Prof. David E. Nye of M.I.T., published in 1981, reviews its considerable accomplishments; included are footnotes, a bibliography, and copies of the YCC Acts. A legislative history of the Young Adult Conservation Corps was issued earlier. Both were part of the Human Resources Programs Staff of the Forest Service

Miscellaneous

A display of the history of air operations in fighting forest fires is being planned by the Forest Service and the Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. Offices cooperating are Aviation and Fire Management, History Section of Administrative Management, Aerial Fire Depot at Missoula, and the exhibit office of the Air and Space Museum.

A 40th anniversary traveling exhibit of the Smokey Bear Program is being planned by the Cooperative Forest Fire Protection Staff, Washington Office, in cooperation with the History Section, WO.

A history of the Forest Service in the Virgin Islands is being compiled by Robert W. Nobles, who was for many years the only man from our agency there. He retired in May 1980.

Autobiography of a Forester is the personal account by the late Francis ("Windy") Eyre, retired WO chief of watershed management, of his life and career in forestry, It was completed just before his death last year, and was published by the Society of American Foresters.

Dennis M. Roth, Head, History Section, has completed his research paper on the history of the Wilderness Act as it related to the Forest Service.

Copies of the new memorandum of understanding between Region 2 and the Grand Encampment (Wyo.) Museum have been distributed to the historians in the Regions and Stations. These should serve as official guides for setting up similar arrangements with other qualified local historical societies. Region 3 was the first to set up such an

agreement, last year, with the Sharlott Hall Historical Society in Prescott, Ariz. The Sharlott Hall Museum officially opens its Forest Service display on June 19. These two museums will serve as official repositories of Forest Service artifacts, and other historical materials.

HISTORY AND THE FOREST SERVICE

By Dennis M. Roth
(From a speech delivered at Utah Academy of Science, April 16, 1982)

The Forest Service is the largest and one of the oldest land-managing agencies in the Federal Government. It will soon be 100 years since the first Forest was reserved under the Act of 1891. In the Western States, very large portions of mostly forest-covered mountain land have been managed by the Forest Service for many decades. Protection of forest, water supplies, and wildlife from fire, and supervision of timber harvesting, livestock grazing, and public recreation have been major purposes and uses of these National Forests.

The backbones of these States are their mountains. Countries, like people, often forget how important their backbones are until they begin to ache. Residents of Utah had this brought to their attention dramatically in the 1920's and 1930's through disastrous floods and mudslides. Rehabilitation was performed by the Forest Service, as described by Dr. Charles Peterson in his recent history of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Although big cities are not near most of these Western Forests, many millions of people are indirectly affected by them.

Given this situation, how can the profession of history benefit the Forest Service? What is the Forest Service's responsibility toward its own history? There is actually no legal requirement for the agency to preserve its history, other than to comply with regulations governing disposition of its records, and some actions related to preservation of historic sites and structures. Therefore, historians must demonstrate their usefulness in practical ways to agency line managers. This is a never-ending process and sometimes Government historians aren't sure that they are appreciated. However, they are their agencies' memories, and this is a real responsibility, even if their importance isn't always obvious to everyone. Without question, historians must share their institutional memories with their colleagues. A few decades ago that would not be so necessary, since most foresters grew up with the agency and remained with it for their entire careers. Today, employees can at least acquire an emotional identification with the Forest Service through a knowledge of its history.

For instance, very few people in the Service knew that it pioneered the development and use of low-power, portable, short-wave radio in the 1920's and 1930's, before the extremely interesting story of that technological advance was described for the Forest Service by Gary Gray, communications expert and historian. As an Air Force communications historian has said, this book has set a new standard for Governmental radio history.

Of course, history should do more than just make people feel good. It should also analyze, interpret, and occasionally criticize, if it is to be instructive. Nobody can learn much from a history that has been "cleaned up". And it has been my experience that the Forest Service and other Federal agencies with which I am familiar do not want "sanitized" histories, despite what some people outside of Government may think. A careful explanation that we will receive more credit in the long run if we are honest than if we try to sanitize our history usually will prevail with administrators.

Actually, there should not be a great difference between a well-written,

History Activities in the Field

objective history and an entertaining history that is well-written, especially in the field of forestry and conservation. The natural environment is essential for all of us and is taken for granted by most of us. Ingenuity, analytical and creative skills are needed to transform the ordinary into something that is alive and interesting. The historian often must delve beneath the surface to uncover new insights into the relationships of environment, politics, and economics. I think there is great untapped potential in this kind of approach.

The Forest Service is the public custodian of the natural resources that it administers. It also has responsibility to the public to preserve the history of that resource stewardship. In the 1970's this agency came under heavy criticism from environmental groups which considered it to be inbred and insensitive to public concerns. In recent years the Forest Service has taken strong actions to overcome that criticism through its extensive public involvement programs. I think that Forest Service history might also be looked upon as the public involvement of past generations. We can learn from it just as we do from the public involvement of the present.

NORTHERN REGION

There has been considerable historical activity in the Region during the past year or two. In addition to numerous cultural resource reports, several current projects are underway by outside writers. Projects in process:

Two books about Bob Marshall and his work with wilderness -- one by Rick Braetz of Montana magazine to be issued this summer, and one by National Geographic magazine, publication date deferred. . . another by the Geographic on Montana wildlife, to be issued this summer. . . a historical novel about a typical Montana forest ranger in the Depression years, now being researched in depth by a Washington State historian, Ivan Doig, a Montana native, who will soon be interviewing Bob Milodragovich, retired R-1 forester and former District Ranger at White Sulphur Springs, Doig's home town. . . another book on Ed Pulaski, hero of the 1910 fires, by Terry Brenner, free-lance writer in Missoula. . . an R-1 OI account of one of the Forest Service's most able early timber management experts, Jim Girard, being rewritten by Marian Sutton of St. Regis. . . a book being written by Carl Weholt, R-1 retiree, "The Smokechaser." Weholt lives at Star Route, Box 37, Grangeville, Idaho. His years of service were 1919-65; he has contributed to the published R-1 history. Finally, a history of the Seeley Lake-Blackfoot Valley area being compiled by Adrian Marx using R-1 materials including the recent Ranger District story. Also, much CCC history has been dug out for various news hounds.

The Region is developing an agreement with the Museum of North Idaho at Coeur d'Alene, and is considering a full-scale official Forest Service museum at the aerial fire depot outside Missoula. The OI office has identified and indexed 47 old photos, 34 of them of WPA activities. In addition, 18 CCC photos sent in by Bill Sharp of Bozeman have been copied and identified, and prints sent to the affected Forests. Recent developments on the Forests:

"A Historic Overview for the Colville and Idaho Panhandle National Forests and the Bureau of Land Management Spokane and Coeur d'Alene Districts" is a very comprehensive 379-page summary of the human occupation of this region, illustrated with maps and including a chronological list, 57 pages of references cited with descriptions, mining terms and laws, local logging railroads, early postoffices, CCC camps, etc.

"Testing Archaeological Inference at an Historical Logging Site in Montana" (Lewis & Clark National Forest), by George C. Knight; 99 pp.

History Activities in the Field

Custer National Forest Lands: A Brief History by Dr. Wilson F. Clark has been issued in looseleaf mimeographed form by the Forest (120 pages including index, references, charts, and numerous maps). It provides a brief review of the natural and human history of the areas encompassed by this widely-scattered Forest (which extends from Yellowstone Park to Minnesota), and of its complicated administration over the years. Included are chronological listings of events for each ranger district. Part of the Custer is forested highland in southern Montana, and the rest is National Grassland prairie and badlands in North and South Dakota. It is thus probably the most diverse National Forest in the country. The area was the scene of many bitter conflicts with Indian tribes. This history does not attempt to describe the management of the Forest over the years, and does not include photos. . . .
"Highwalker-One Bear: Archaeological Excavation on the Ashland Division" has been published (186 pp., illus., bibl.). The site was examined by James Keyser and Carl Davis before reservoir construction for wildlife improvement.

"An Historical and Archaeological Survey of the Hoodoo Mining District, Latah County, Idaho, by Richard C. Waldbauer; 136 pp., illus., refs. A unique aspect of gold placer mining technology is preserved.

"A Historical Review of the Administrative, Protection and Management Facilities on the Lochsa Ranger District, Clearwater National Forest, 1904-66," by Louis F. Hartig, District Ranger 1943-66, 154 pp., illus., has been issued... Thomas P. Farbo, staff officer, has compiled an 18-page historical overview of timber management on the Clearwater National Forest. It may be included in the next volume (5) of Region One's Early Days in the Forest Service. Original wall murals of forest scenes are on display in the new headquarters building of the Forest in Orofino, Idaho, and in the Regional Office in Missoula. They were done by Peter Kola, a volunteer wilderness ranger and information specialist. . . The historical Lochsa Ranger Station complex is collecting artifacts to enlarge its displays. Located on Route 12 along the Lochsa River, it is an outstanding historical visitor center housed in old log buildings. It was dedicated in 1976. Items such as old clocks, whip saws, lanterns, crockery, SPF radios, pumps, and other old tools are being sought...

The old Lolo or Mud Creek Ranger Station cabin, formerly at Lolo Hot Springs on the old Lolo Trail, is now serving as a visitor center at Lolo Pass on the Montana-Idaho State Line. It was moved there in 1979 and renovated in the summer of 1982 to replace the trailer previously in use there, and to serve also as a winter ski warming hut. The cabin was built in the 1920's. Its old location was a vital packing point during the 1910 fires. . . An article by Milo McLeod, forest archeologist, on locating the original Lolo Trail along the Bitterroot River, appeared in a recent issue of Archeology in Montana magazine.

An account of experiences of veteran packer, Toad Paullin, on the trails of Flathead National Forest, 1919-72, by Chris Granrue, appeared in the Kalispell News. . . National Historical Register status is being sought for the 1908 stone Squaw Peak Lookout and the old Bull River Guard Station on the Trout Creek Ranger District, Kootenai National Forest. . . A special historical forest fire exhibit was held at the Ft. Missoula Museum, sponsored by Forest Service, BLM, and State personnel. Included were a 1930-style fire camp, packhorse demonstrations, historic artifacts and photos. Many of the materials continue on display at the Aerial Fire Depot Visitor Center.

Other publications: "Relationship of Indian-caused Fires to the Ecology of Western Montana Forest," by Stephen

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Barrett, 109 pp., illus., lit. cited. Indian fires were found very influential in modifying grasslands and lower-elevation forests in habitation zones of western Montana. . . . "Archaeological Investigations at the West Rosebud Site," by Sally Greiser and Heidi Plochman (Beartooth Mountains, Gallatin National Forest), 126 pp., including appendix, illus. The site was examined in advance of a Montana Power Co. dam which inundated the site.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

The Regional Office has entered into an agreement with the Encampment Museum at Encampment, Wyo., for the display of Forest Servic artifacts. Region 3 earlier signed such an agreement with Sharlott Hall Historical Society, Prescott, Ariz. Both are now official Forest Service repositories.

The White River National Forest, 1891-1981, is a 50-page illustrated review of crucial events concerning the 90 years of the first national forest in Colorado. It was compiled by Walter Gallacher of Glenwood Springs from a variety of sources, including annual reports, a history outline gathered for the 50th anniversary in 1941 and updated for the 75th anniversary in 1966, in addition to a historical sketch of the old Holy Cross Forest section compiled in 1928 by the late Leonard C. Shoemaker, R-2 OI man.

The historical summary by Gallacher describes the conflicts with the Ute Indians, early resistance to the reserve, the cattle-sheep wars and conflicts over grazing privileges and stock reductions, early lumbering operations, the coming of the CCC, the vast post-war growth in public recreation including the ski industry, problems of dealing with bark beetles in blown-down spruce, water diversion to the east slope of the Rockies, the rise of the wilderness movement begun in the Region by Arthur Carhart which was finally climaxed by establishment of the Maroon Bells, Flat Tops and Eagle Nest Wilderness, rising fire incidence in the 1970's, and lastly, problems with oil shale development on productive rangelands.

Medicine Bow National Forest and Thunder Basin National Grassland is a cultural resources overview of these two big units, scattered across eastern Wyoming in six sections. It was published in two volumes, totaling 509 pages, plus bibliographies. Included is a summary of the area as a Federal management unit under the Forest Service, the only recent such review to be compiled. This is the first comprehensive overview of these two areas, made more urgent by the projected oil and gas development of the region. A list of unrecorded historic sites and potential interpretive sites is included, many of which are related to lumbering and mining, as well as Indian locations along with a bibliography.

SOUTHWESTERN REGION

A memorandum agreement has been signed by the Regional Forester with the Sharlott Hall Historical Society of Prescott, Ariz., designated as an official Forest Service repository for artifacts and other archival materials. This agreement is a guide for other Regions. Materials held for the past 10 years in a warehouse on the Coconino since closing down of the former museum at the Continental Divide Training Center will go to the Society.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

R-4 recently (March 2-4) held a very successful history coordinators' workshop, which Dennis Roth attended. A regional supplement of FSM 1680 will be one of the products of this meeting.

An administrative history of Region 4 will be started during the current fiscal year, under terms of a contract approved by the Washington and Regional Offices. This will be the first

History Activities in the Field

Regional history compiled under supervision of the History Section.

Transcripts of three additional oral history interviews conducted by Arnold R. Standing of the 1965 Regional Office have been issued. One is with J.W. Humphrey, former supervisor of the old Manti and LaSal Forests, who recalled meeting Chiefs Graves and Greeley. Another is with Wilford E. Tangren former ranger on the Wasatch. The third is with Merrill Nielson, ranger on the Manti and the Uinta. All deal largely with grazing.

Tom Williams, retired administrative officer on the Ashley Forest, has written the text for the illustrated book, "Flaming Gorge," published by the Flaming Gorge Natural History Association. It is perhaps the first book published by a cooperating association of this type.

The old log Stanley Ranger Station on the Sawtooth Forest in the National Recreation Area, is being restored as a headquarters and museum by the Sawtooth Interpretive Association.

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION

Under a memorandum of agreement with the California Committee for the Promotion of History, a history intern has already begun preparing a condition report on the manuscripts recently acquired by Cultural Resource Management from the Office of Information. He is Eric Nelson, a graduate student at Sacramento State University. He will also conduct an inventory of all material of archival value being collected and maintained by the various Staffs in the Regional Office. The final condition report will contain recommendations for acquisition, maintenance, security, and use of historical materials. This report will supersede an earlier index of historical materials in OI.

A new historical overview has been compiled for the Eldorado National Forest by the Forest historian, David Supernowicz.

The Sequoia National Forest is in the process of acquiring the services of a historian for 6 months to establish an oral history program. Experience gained by the Los Padres National Forest's oral history program will be valuable in getting it started. Other Forests will be able to benefit from these programs.

Klamath National Forest -- Robert W. Bower, former Supervisor, has just completed Volume 5 of his chronological history of the Forest, covering people, places, programs and events of the World War II years, 1941-50, 230 pp., with some photos.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

The Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest is planning to have replicas made of the earliest Forest Service uniform, for its Interpretive Services program. Roger Johnston of the Forest arranged last fall to have color photos made of the old Louis Barrett uniform in the Plumas County Museum in Quincy. Components of the 1909 work uniform are in storage there: The Army "Montana peak" hat, faded green corduroy jacket, green wool breeches, boots with cleats, leather puttees, and a shirt of uncertain date. (The shirt buttons down all the way, whereas the earliest shirt was a pullover style.) A replica uniform would be an important addition to the notable Forest Service artifact collection already assembled in Region 6. Johnston, now with the ASCS office in Washington, D.C., made his negatives available to the History Section for making colored slides.

Rogue River National Forest--Three recent publications by Jeffrey LaLande are the Guide to the Historical Records Collection, History and Prehistory of the Forest, and a Geographic Name Glossary. The History discloses over 500 locations and objects of past human activity; remoteness preserved many

sites. Largest category is mining, followed by prehistoric, grazing, early Forest Service cabins and lookouts, and homesteads. LaLande found that the Region conducted a "Historical Information Study" in 1937 to uncover and mark worthy spots. Although the study was never completed, some signs were erected. Then in 1940 the Region encouraged each Forest to compile its administrative history, which several did. Rogue River history was published in two volumes, one in 1960 and one in 1971. The new overview and inventory divides the Forest into four major units. It is well illustrated with photographs and maps, and includes a chronology. A narrative history plus a discussion and recommendations expand the 1977 inventory. The Guide catalogues 230 items chronologically by major subjects and 1,400 numbered photos mostly from 1906 to 1940, including the old Crater Forest, the Depression years and World War II, and numerous personal memoirs, but not transcripts of taped interviews with former personnel. In the Glossary listing nearly 500 names of natural and cultural features, the author notes that "virtually no Native American names have survived into current usage." As elsewhere in the West, about half the names are for early settlers. The Forest Service has begun to name a few campgrounds, trails, and other features for tribes and chiefs that once lived in the area.

Willamette National Forest—A documented, researched history of the Forest, compiled by Dr. Elmo Richardson under contract last year, is being enlarged and completed by Forest personnel...A Historical and Architectural Survey of Hecata House, a lighthouse keeper's home for almost 90 years on the Oregon coast (Siuslaw National Forest), by Stephanie Finucane, has been issued. The lighthouse is still in use by the Coast Guard. The cluster of buildings was included in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. Restoration and maintenance of the house is planned.

On the Mount Hood National Forest, the 1888 Cloud Cap Inn, an old guard station, old campsites and wagon roads, together with more recent buildings on more than 1,000 acres composing Cloud Cap-Tilly Jane Recreation Area have been accepted as a historic district in the National Register. The inn was managed for many years by James Langille, father of William Langille, first National Forest Supervisor in Alaska. The recreation area adjoins Mt. Hood Wilderness. At the Forest Service's famous Timberline Lodge near the mountain summit, the new Wy'east Day Lodge was dedicated late in 1981.

Archeologists working under contract on the Deschutes National Forest have found Paleo-Indian artifacts including spear points probably over 10,000 years old in excavating a cave known as the Lava Island Rockshelter. It will become an interpretive site for visitors. The artifacts will be displayed in the Deschutes Historical Society Museum in Bend.

The Bonaparte Mountain Cabin in the Okanagon National Forest, made before 1941 of hand-hewn squared logs and originally the base of a fire lookout tower, in use until 1930, is now listed in the National Register. In 1971 it was repaired by a young man and his wife who had teamed up as lookouts there that summer in the third tower, built in 1961.

SOUTHERN REGION

Her history of the Kisatchie National Forest, compiled under contract with the Forest, has been revised and expanded by Mrs. Anna C. Burns of Alexandria, La. It is entitled The Kisatchie Story: A Forester's Dream. Included are accounts of problems with woods burners, and the early introduction of prescribed burning by Arthur W. Hartman, early supervisor who influenced the Forest Service to adopt this technique, and who assisted the author with the revision. Forty persons were interviewed for the history. Past supervisors and rangers

are listed, and a selected bibliography is included.

"Development of the Southern Pulp and Paper Industry, 1900-1970" is the doctoral thesis of Jack P. Ogden of Mississippi State University.

Sharon Young, Regional historian, has compiled and furnished to each Forest history officer a Forest History Handbook, a guide for gathering and indexing unit history collections.

A 306-page survey of settlement and development of southwestern Virginia in relation to the Mt. Rogers National Recreation Area on the Jefferson National Forest, completed by Mary B. Kegley of Richmond, has been issued. Title is Mountain People, Places and Things. It contains an extensive bibliography, list of people interviewed, suggestions for more research, maps, and illustrations. The report will assist the visitor interpretation program.

In the Daniel Boone National Forest, Kentucky, 6,000 acres of the Red River Gorge Geological Area were surveyed and assessed by James and Sandra Wyss of Ohio Valley Archaeological Research Associates, Lexington, under contract with the Region. The gorge is a canyonland of high cliffs, natural arches and other rock formations that attract many visitors. About half of the 200 prehistoric and 50 historic sites in the Area were surveyed. The heavy destruction and looting of prehistoric sites (mostly rockshelters) by local residents has been stopped, but recreational use poses a possible threat, it was noted. Most historical sites are remnants of moonshine stills. The study recommended that the Gorge receive special designation, which it just has. It is now a national natural landmark. . . A new log cabin now stands near the site of old Fort Boonsboro, Ky. It was built by Mike Oliver, civil engineer, Daniel Boone National Forest.

Also in the Daniel Boone, Prof. E. Lynn Miller, landscape architect, Pennsylvania State University, is studying a number of subsistence homestead communities set up under the New Deal, including the Sublimity Farms forest community near London, Ky., which is described by Robert Collins, former Supervisor, in chapter 30 of his history of the Forest (University of Kentucky Press, 1975); the Tygart Valley community south of Elkins, W. Va., bordering the Monongahela National Forest; and the Drummond forest community on the Washburn District, Chequamegon National Forest, Wisconsin. He published in 1978 a preliminary report on four of the more than 100 such communities originally set up in 30 States.

A historical analysis and general information about naval stores in the Southeast, using a surviving installation as a model, has been issued in multilith by the Institute of Community and Area Development, University of Georgia, in cooperation with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The Institute operates Georgia Agrirama, an operating historical agricultural museum, naval stores still and sawmill at Tifton, GA. In charge of Agrirama is Dr. Wilmon Droze, author of Trees, Prairies and People. The publication, entitled McCranie's Turpentine Still, Atkinson County, Georgia, is by Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr.

EASTERN REGION

The Regional cultural resources management office has issued a 78-page Cultural Resources Evaluation Summary Report for the entire Region.

A supplemental Cultural Resources Survey Report with maps and photos has been issued for the Huron-Manistee National Forest. Janet Brashler, project director, was assisted by John Davis. Three other Forest overviews not previously listed follow:

History Activities in the Field

Ottawa National Forest, Upper Michigan. Prepared in two volumes, 179 pages by Patrick and Susan Martin, Michigan Technological University, Houghton. They found 281 recorded sites, 54 on private inholdings. Many sites relate to past mining and logging, Native American activity, abandoned towns and homestead cabins, roads, trails, and bridges. There are five old CCC camps. They urge the preservation of examples of these sites together with interpretation and enhancement, plus acquisition of some private lands.

Wayne National Forest, southeastern Ohio. Two volumes, 204 pages, conducted by Commonwealth Associates, Inc., Jackson, Mich.; J.E. Fitting, and C.E. Larson, project manager. A preliminary evaluation was made. The search located 217 recorded sites: 96 historical and 121 prehistoric, of which 37 are in Federal ownership, the rest on private lands, in the Athens and Ironton Ranger Districts; many are iron and coal mining sites.

Hoosier National Forest, southern Indiana. Two volumes, 157 pages, also done by Commonwealth Associates, which contracted with Glen Black Laboratory of Archaeology for listing of 440 recorded prehistoric sites, a very rich area, but only 69 are on Federal land. Very few historic sites were found, but the Forest (Brownstown and Tell City Ranger Districts) is one of the richest areas in the Ohio Valley for prehistoric cultural resources. The authors advise that some outlying sites be acquired, and that Vincennes or Buffalo Trace be made a historic hiking trail.

ALASKA REGION

The Alaska State Library has established an official Forest Service photo negative collection for the Alaska Region in the State Archives in Juneau, with the help of Jean Pablo of the WO History Section. Pictures from the field are now being microfilmed and identified for a permanent record. This was done through a formal memorandum between the Forest Service and the State Library.

Both the Chugach and the Tongass National Forests celebrated their 75th anniversaries during the past year--the Chugach on July 23 and the Tongass on September 10. Both had souvenir belt buckles and lapel pins designed for the occasions, and souvenir cups made with the anniversary slogan inscribed. Both Forests have also had replicas made of the old official Forest Service flag, which is still being flown on ranger boats along the coastline (see the last issue of History Line).

An old-timers reunion of former CCC men is planned for early summer in Juneau at the formal dedication of the new city centennial convention hall. All Forest Service retirees are invited, in addition to all CCC-ers who are able to attend.

The designated of Admiralty Island as a National Monument under management of the Forest Service will mean major differences in management for sectors of the island, and is the first national monument to be designated for operation by the Forest Service in many years.

NORTHEASTERN AREA, STATE & PRIVATE FORESTRY

New Director of the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies in Milford, Pa., is Edmund J. Vandermillen, formerly Forest Management Staff Director, Northeastern Area, State and Private Forestry. He succeeded John L. Gray, who retired last fall after four years. Vandermillen has held various posts including Connecticut State Forester. Gray formerly was Forestry School Director at University of Florida.

SOUTHEASTERN AREA, STATE & PRIVATE FORESTRY

A history of the U.S. Forest Service's role in the Yazoo-Little Tallahatchie

History Activities in the Field

Flood Prevention Project, 1932-1975, by Dr. Michael V. Namorato, University of Mississippi, is being expanded to include more data on the role of the Soil Conservation Service in the project, which has just been terminated. The original study was completed in 1975 under contract with the Forest Service, in cooperation with the project managers, James R. Crouch, and Charles R. Myers. This brief account describes how the two USDA agencies worked with local agencies to rehabilitate a large, severely eroded and depressed farm and forest area of northern Mississippi over a period of 40 years. Nearly a billion southern pine seedlings were planted.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATION

From an extensive photographic record compiled of changes in land appearance in the Bridger-Teton National Forest, particularly Jackson Hole in western Wyoming, George Gruell, research wildlife biologist at the Northern Forest Fire Lab in Missoula, has put together an innovative two-volume set of photos and written evaluation entitled "Fire's Influence on Wildlife Habitat on the Bridger-Teton National Forest, Wyoming." The first volume of 200 pages includes 85 historical photos covering the period 1872 to 1942, and the second volume has 85 more recent photos taken at the same points, offering dramatic comparison. For the benefit of land managers, resource specialists, and the academic community, a shorter 35-page volume 2 has been prepared, in which Gruell has detailed the changes, causes, and management implications suggested by the photographs. The story centers on the role of fire, which was the primary driving force influencing vegetative development. Data pertinent to esthetics, fisheries, forestry, range, geology, soils, hydrology, as well as fire management are included. Well shown are the numerous opportunities to rejuvenate vegetation with fire, but the basic problem is that the deterioration of herbs, seral shrubs, and aspen has not been good for livestock or many wildlife species. With the long period of fire suppression under the Forest Service, conifers have taken over hillsides, thus suppressing aspen and shrubs. Greater use of prescribed fire, Gruell concludes, as outlined in policy rules, would rejuvenate vegetation and help in reducing hazardous fuels, although it would cause some temporary dislocations.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST STATION

Among historical publications issued is The Standley Allotment: A History of Range Recovery, by Gerald S. Strickler and Wade B. Hall (Research Paper PNW-278), 35 pp., illus. Principles and practices developed over the years as applied in the study area in the Wallowa Mountains of eastern Oregon beginning in 1907 by Dr. Arthur W. Sampson are reviewed and documented by photos taken between 1955 and 1976. The principles of reduction, deferral, and nonuse are explained as they were developed and applied.

J. Louise Parker, research information chief, has been named history coordinator. Assisting her is an ad hoc committee composed of Assistant Station Directors Eldon Estep, chairman, and Kenneth Wright and Donald Flora. Major topics under review include: Procedures and storage of records at the Federal Records Center; an in-house history collection and what should be kept there; preparation of oral histories and liaison with the Forest History Society; photographs and camera point studies, the Corvallis entomology collection—probably the best forest insect collection in the West; and the relationship to the history programs of Regions 6 and 10.

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST STATION

The new history coordinator for the Station is Roxanne Orly, the Director's secretary. She replaces Bruce Yerke. The Station is now conducting interviews about its history.

History Activities in the Field

A brief history of the San Dimas Experimental Forest has been written by Herbert Storey, Forest Service WO retiree who was there when it was started. . . Harry A. Fowells, formerly in charge of the Stanislaus-Tuolumne Experimental Forest (formally established in 1943 and terminated in 1969) has written a preliminary 11-page history of the high-level mixed-conifer Forest for the Station. Fowells was in residence or in charge from 1936 until 1963. First principal overseer of the work there was Dr. Duncan Dunning. The first growth plots were set up in 1906. The Station plans some revision and amplification of the report.

A recent major management analysis is the publication, Management Technology of the Forest Service, An Oral History. The growth and application of scientific management techniques are described from personal experience by Gordon D. Fox, Walter L. Graves, Chester A. Shields and Robert H. Torheim. Fox and Shields are former Associate Deputy Chiefs for Administration, and Graves was an assistant to Fox. They helped conduct and implement numerous major management studies and improvements. Torheim was primarily a manager at various field headquarters, including periods as Regional Forester and Deputy RF for Region 6, so was able to provide a perspective from that viewpoint, and shows that changes often stemmed from needs and demands of the field.

The combined interviews demonstrate "how the Forest Service has devised and adapted modern management technologies to fit the needs of its rapidly growing organization and to respond to the increasing demands placed on it by Federal legislation," in the words of Ann Lage, oral historian, Bancroft Library, University of California, who conducted the Torheim segment.

The first three men were interviewed by Ronald C. Larson for the Forest History Society. In reviewing the series of studies and changes in the Introduction, he shows that the Forest Service has always been in the forefront in this field, from the early days of Gifford Pinchot, and "has long enjoyed a deserved reputation for excellence and innovation." Numerous topics are discussed, including the analysis of workloads, work planning, setting priorities, consolidation of field units, etc.

The project was initiated by Ernst Valfer, director, management sciences staff, formerly operations research, at PSW Station, under a cooperative agreement with the History Society, which subcontracted the Torheim interview. The first three interviews, made in June 1978, cover 257 pages, and the last, made in March 1980, 182 pages, all double-spaced. Valfer hopes to be able later to sponsor another series of interviews with lower level personnel to see how the program actually affected their work, and then to have both sets of interviews form the basis for a book combining all of the findings.

SOUTHERN REGION

A new slide tape traces the history of the development of the Forest Service's Crossett Experimental Forest in Arkansas, one of the two earliest and most famous experimental forests in the Southern States.

A major historical study is Dr. Arthur F. Verrall's A History of Forest Pathology Research in the South and Southeast (198 pp). This work, done under contract by the retired chief of forest disease research at the Southern Station and completed several years ago, was issued in May 1982 as General Technical Report SO-36. Verrall brings together published results with the recollections of his 45 years' work and that of many others in the Region. Included are 35 pages of cited references.

History Activities in the Field

FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

Two studies have been prepared to bring up to date the analysis of decentralized Forest Service administration at the local level which was done by Herbert Kaufman for Resources for the Future in 1960 under the title, "The Forest Ranger: A Study in Administrative Behavior," and which became a classic in its field.

One is a 21-page paper by Prof. Carl J. Bellone, chairman, Department of Public Administration, California State University at Hayward, entitled, "Democratic Management in the Forest Service: Kaufman Revisited," which limits itself to this part of the topic and its relevance to other public organizations. While serving as faculty fellow during 1979-80 in Region 5, Bellone found that despite much greater complexity of work and highly specialized technology, District Rangers were still retaining a high degree of independence and authority, and participation in policy formation, which he was convinced still constitutes a very good example for other agencies to follow.

The other study is by Christopher K. Leman, now at Resources for the Future, on leave from Brandeis University. He read an earlier and abbreviated form at the 1981 annual meeting of the American Political Science Association under the title, "The Forest Ranger Revisited: Administrative Behavior in the U.S. Forest Service in the 1980's." Leman is continuing to accumulate data in which his analysis of the Forest Service's Rangers will be compared to those of other land management agencies, both public and private. So far, he has found in the Forest Service the same trends toward complexity, specialization, and use of sophisticated technology noted by Bellone, with the Ranger now much like the Forest Supervisor of the 1950's, with much professional assistance, more legal restrictions, but less personal touch with field work on the ground, and with more centralized planning at the Forest level. He believes the agency is still one of the most successfully decentralized bureaucracies in the world.

FOREST HISTORY SOCIETY

This group has had a long association with the Forest Service. Several works in progress are due for publication in the near future. These include the following:

1. Dennis LeMaster's Remaking of Forest Service Statutory Authority in the Seventies.

2. The role of forests in American History is told in a 12-chapter book edited by Tom Cox, historian and former Society president, who is one of the authors. The title is This Well-Wooded Land: Americans and Their Forests. The other authors are Joseph J. Malone, Phillip D. Thomas, and Robert S. Maxwell.

3. The Encyclopedia of American Forest and Conservation History, edited by Richard Davis, will be printed by the Free Press of Macmillan.

A history of forest economics is also planned. The Society's 34-minute, 16 mm movie, Timber on the Move, available for sale or rental, has proven very popular. A movie on the evolution of forest fire control is now being planned.

Just published is The Great Lakes Forest: An Environmental and Social History, composed of papers presented at a symposium in Wisconsin a few years ago. The Forest History Society has since 1946 been a valuable source of information on forestry in North America. It has produced numerous histories in cooperation with the Forest Service, including an administrative history of this agency. It publishes a quarterly magazine, Journal of Forest History.

History Activities in the Field

Cornell Gets Fernow Letters

About 150 letters of Bernhard E. Fernow, first professional forester to head the USDA Division of Forestry (1886-98) have been donated by the Forest History Society to the archives of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., where the main collection of Fernow's papers is held. The correspondence is from the early 1880's to the early 1920's, and includes copies of his outgoing letters as well as letters he received, concerning the development of professional forestry and forestry legislation in the United States, to which he made great contributions. The letters were given to the Society many years ago.

Fernow started the first four-year professional forestry school in the United States at Cornell in 1898, and Fernow Hall, named for him, still stands on the campus. He also started the first forestry school in Canada, at the University of Toronto, in 1907. He died in 1923 at the age of 72.

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Chugach Native Legends Compiled

Sixty old legends and myths of native peoples in the Chugach region are being compiled in a book together with photos and illustrations of people and places, by John F. C. Johnson, assistant land manager for Chugach Natives, Inc., Anchorage, Alaska.

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Archives Gets Grazing Service Records

The National Archives and Records Service, Legislative and Natural Resources Branch, has accessioned records of the former Grazing Service, Department of the Interior, 1935-1946. They document the early phase of a major federal program to provide more effective control over public grazing lands, and additional central correspondence of the Washington headquarters of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1940-1953.

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World War II Forestry Regiment

An account of the 800th American Engineer Forestry Company in Italy during World War II has been published by former Capt. H. C. (Rik) Eriksson of Decatur, Ga., who was its commanding officer. The company organized logging and milling operations to provide necessary wood products for the allied armed forces from 1942 to 1945. It was the first such unit in the war.

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Logging Camp Slide-Tape in R-5

Pam Conners, Historian, Stanislaus National Forest, has put together a 20-minute slide-tape of Crandall-in-the-Hole railroad logging camp with two men who worked in the camp 65 years ago. It is available on loan.

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R-2 News Has History Column

The bimonthly Rocky Mountain News Notes includes a historical column, "Our Traditions," listing items of 10, 25, 50 and 75 years ago. Other Regional newsletters also regularly carry historical news items.

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R-2 Retiree Helps With History

Jake Jauch, retired Pike and San Isabel National Forest employee, is volunteering his time to assist with organizing memorabilia into the Forest's historical files for ready retrieval, under the Volunteers in the Forest Service program.

History Activities in the Field

First Woman Forester Retires

Joanne McElfresh, first woman to receive a civil service appointment as a professional forester, in 1957, retired in March 1983 after 26 years of service. She was a timber management planner in the Northern Region in Missoula, Mont., and lives with her husband in Stevensville.

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44 Forests Are 75 Years Old

No less than 44 National Forests have 75th anniversaries this year. This is the result of the spectacular establishment and reorganization of Forests which took place in 1908. Most of the new Forests were assembled from older reserves, and since 1908 some of them have changed names and some are now being administered by other Forests. Six of these 1908 Forests are in Regions 1, 2, and 3; eight are in Region 4; four are in Region 5; 11 are in Region 6; two are in Region 8 (Ocala and Ozark), and one is in Region 9 (Chippewa). Two Region 9 Forests (Nicolet and Chequamegon), and one Region 6 Forest (Willamette) mark 50th anniversaries this year. The two Alaskan Forests (Chugach and Tongass) celebrated their 75th anniversaries last year. Complete lists of all these Forests were sent to Regional Foresters last month by the History Section, which will furnish copies to others on request.

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Bureau of Indian Affairs History

A history of the 75 years of forestry practices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, is being prepared.

History of BLM in Preparation

Two related historical projects are in preparation by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior. The Bureau is the successor to the old General Land Office and the more recent Grazing Service, which were merged in 1946. The projects are a book entitled, "The Public Lands in Transition: The Bureau of Land Management and Multiple Use, 1946-1976," and a set of taped oral interviews with former BLM officials and other closely associated with BLM. The author is Jerry O'Callaghan, former Chief of Cooperative Relations, who is acting as the Bureau's historian. He has studied public lands for the past 37 years, and has participated in their management for 19 years.

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State Foresters Produce A History

The National Association of State Foresters has produced a brief history of its organization, together with its relations with the Forest Service and State agencies, pertinent legislation, and an outline of objectives and programs. At present it is available only for limited distribution.

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Forest History Encyclopedia

A two-volume Encyclopedia of Forest History, including biographical sketches of prominent foresters, will be published this fall by the Forest History Society. Copies are available at $100 each to members and $120 to nonmembers if ordered before October 31, from the Society, at 109 Coral Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060. List price is $150.

Oldest Ranger Station in Use

The Wapiti Ranger Station at Cody, Wyoming, is usually cited as the oldest standing station built with federal funds that is still in use as a ranger station. The oldest part was built in 1903 when the district was part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve. In 1908 the Wapiti Ranger District became part of the new Shoshone National Forest. The building has undergone extensive additions and remodeling. A painting of the structure by retired Forest Service artist Rudy Wendelin hangs in the Chief's office in Washington.

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Forest Service Uniform Booklet Available

Copies of the illustrated booklet, What Should Foresters Wear?, The Forest Service's 75- Year Search for a Uniform, are still available on request. The article was published in the Journal of Forest History for October 1980.

OFFICIAL EMBLEM of the Civilian Conservation Corps. This scene replaced an earlier one with a single centered tree and without a lake. The water emphasized the CCC role in water conservation as well as its well-known role in forest and soil conservation, and fire protection.

CCC Camp Kedron, a National Forest camp on the Shawnee National Forest in southern Illinois, taken May 23, 1934. (Photo by William L. Barker, Jr.)

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